Central Intelligence Agency



1 9 JUN 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:	(See Distribution List)		
FROM:	Chief, International Se Office of Global Issues	curity Issues	2
SUBJECT:	Military Purchases of C		25
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2. This m	emorandum was prepared by Arms Transfers Branch,	Office of Global	2
Issues.	Arms Transfers Branch,	011100 01 01024-	2 2
3. Your c addressed to me	omments and suggestions on	are welcome and may be	2
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Attachment:			
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Central Intelligence Agency



DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

June 1985

Military Purchases of Civilian Helicopters

Summary

politically isolated or embargoed countries are likely to find it attractive to purchase civilian model light helicopters for military purposes. We believe that the variety of firms in the Third World, Western Europe, and the US that specialize in arming helicopters increases the likelihood that South Africa, Chile, or Taiwan may purchase civilian helicopters and add a weapons capability. Unlike North Korea—which recently obtained 86 Hughes 500 helicopters through a West German firm—these countries would not need middlemen and could openly purchase civilian model helicopters on the international market. Customers in the Third World will continue to be attracted to civil transport helicopters that can be used in observation and military transport roles.

Comments	is based on inf may be directed Issues Division	ormation availa	of Global Issues. Table as of 17 June 19 Chief, Internati	onal
GI M 85-	10167			

Background

Many Third World countries have purchased civilian model helicopters to augument their military helicopter inventories. Based on a recent analysis of global helicopter sales, we estimate that approximately 15 percent of helicopters in service with Third World militaries are civilian models. Most of these helicopters were purchased legitimately, without any attempt to conceal the helicopters' ultimate military function. Most civilian helicopters have similar performance characteristics as civilian helicopters have similar performance characteristics as their military counterparts. Some, however, are equipped with less powerful engines or less sophisticated avionics making them somewhat cheaper than military models and therefore more attractive (see annex).

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Some Third World countries have purchased civilian helicopters to circumvent a supplier's restrictive arms export policy. West Germany's arms export policy, for example, restricts the sale of military equipment to the Middle East. Some others have purchased civilian helicopters to mask a politically sensitive arms deal. For the most part, surreptitious transactions involve politically isolated surreptitious transactions involve politically isolated countries. In addition to North Korea, several other countries have recently purchased civilian helicopters:

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Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/03/08 : CIA-RDP85T01058R000304590001-5	25X1
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Arming Civilian Helicopters Some countries that purchase civilian helicopters arm them	
Some countries that purchase civilian helicopters draw and in for air-to-ground missions with rocket pods, machine guns, and in some cases, anti-tank guided missiles. Iraq, for example, equipped approximately 10 of the BO-105s bought from Spain in 1982 with anti-tank guided missiles and may arm their recently purchased BO-105s. Similarly, North Korea will probably arm some purchased BO-105s with AT-3 ATGMs produced domestically.	
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Arming civilian helicopters with rockets, missiles, or machine guns is facilitated by the variety of firms offering this service on the international market. The Swiss firm Oerlikon-Buehrle supplied 20 mm guns for Iraq's BO-105s, while the French firms Euromissile and SFIM added HOT anti-tank missiles. Cardoen, a Chilean firm, is designing a bolt-on kit to convert Standard helicopters into gunships, according to USDAO standard private US firms openly advertise this service	
in trade journals.	25 X 1
Civilian model helicopters can perform important observation and troop transport duties with little or no modification. We believe that many of North Korea's Hughes 500s may be used in a troop insertion/infiltration role. (South Korea operates 195 similar Hughes 500 helicopters, which will complicate Seoul's similar Hughes 500 helicopters, which will complicate Seoul's efforts to detect North Korean infiltrations supported by their efforts to detect North Korean infiltrations supported by their hughes 500s.) Iraq has also devoted most of their BO-105s to observation and troop transport missions. We believe Chinese and observation and troop transport missions well from the mobility heavy- and medium-lift helicopters will add to their inventories.	25X1
	20/1
Some politically isolated or embargoed nations in the Third Worldsuch as Chile, South Africa, and Taiwanmay also try to purchase civilian model helicopters and arm them. We believe they will be attracted to light-weight helicopters of less than 10,000 pounds maximum take-off weight that are more agile, manueverable, and difficult to detect than larger models. Unlike North Korea, which used a West German firm as a middleman, these countries could openly purchase civilian model helicopters on the countries arket from a wide variety of US and West European international market from a wide variety of US and Firm firms. According to USDAO Santiago, for example, a Chilean firm	

is considering the purchase of civilian Dauphin helicopters from France that would be armed in Chile and then sold to the Chilean military or be made available for export. We believe South Africa and Taiwan might also be attracted to arming civilian helicopters. Both countries field large professional militaries, but currently lack a sophisticated attack helicopter but currently lack a sophisticated attack helicopter capability. We believe their domestic arms industries are sufficiently advanced to adapt guided anti-tank missiles to civilian helicopters.

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Civilian model helicopters will continue to play an important role for Third World countries. The majority of these aircraft will be used for basic troop and equipment transport and observation duties. Jordan and Honduras for example, use US S-76 civilian helicopters for military missions. Likewise, the civilian helicopters for military missions. Likewise, the Venezuelan Air Force operates Bell model 412 medium-lift venezuelan Air Force operates and the Royal Thai Army and Peruvian Air Force rely on Bell 214ST helicopters to transport troops.

Light Helicopters Available in Commercial Variants

Manufacturer	Model	Year Entered Service	Gross Take-off Weight	Weapons	Other Producing Nations	Remarks
UNITED STATES Bell Helicopter	204	1967	8500-9500	MG's, Rockets	100-1, - 1	ASW Version carries (2) MK44 torpedoes. Models 204 and 205 were basis for UH-1 series.
W	205 222 206 B, L	1979 1975	9500 7850–8250 3200–4150	MG's, Rockets	Italy Italy	Twin-engine; Multiple variations. Jet Ranger, Long Ranger variations.
•	400 47	1986 19 4 6	5500 2850–2950	Light Wpns; One ASW version with torpedoes.	Italy, Japan	Twin Ranger. 7 pers. Police rescue, agriculture, military. In production in US until 1974. Hundreds exported.
Hines Aviation	H-2 H-5		1670			Utility, training. Utility, training, agriculture.
Enstrom	F-28	1962	2350-2600			Now made by Spitfire, Ltd. Mark I & II. Utility, agriculture. Utility, agriculture.
и	280	1973	2350-2600			ocilicity agriculture
Hiller Helic. Div	. UH-12 series	1948	2800			Utility, agriculture (Military version is H-23 Raven.)
(Logerson Air- craft)	FH 1100 A	1969	2750			Utility Note: RH 1100 variation is planned as a low cost gunship. For export. (1985)
Hillman	360		2200			Range with maximum external fuel is over 1500 miles.
Hughes	300		2050		Italy	Utility, Agriculture. Now built by Schweizer Co.

Manufacturer	Model	THICOLOG	Gross Take-off Weight-lbs	Weapons	Other Producing Nations	Remarks
Hughes (Cont'd)	500	1969	3000	Guns, rockets, ATGMs, Laser target	Italy, Japan, Argentina	Executive, Util., Agric. MD, MG are military versions. Scout/Lt. attack functions.
и	530	1982	3100	designators. Guns, rockets, ATCMs		Scout/Attack; Hot weather, High Altitude capability.
Robinson	R22(Alpha)	1979	1370			Training, commercial.
Brantly-Hynes	B-2B	1975	1670			Resumed production (after suspension) in 1983.
Sikorsky	S-55 (Whirl-	1953	7900		Great Britain	
#	wind) S-62	1961	8100		Japan	Search & Rescue
Kamen	нн-43	1958				Search & Rescue; Many exported.
Piasecki	16H-34K (Path- finder)		9600			Up to 15 person capacity; Twin engine.
Schentzow	Bee	1975	1685			Patrol, Recreation. Two seats.
Texas Helic. Corp.	Wasp A, B, C	1980	2450-3200			
Rotor Way	Scorpion	Not in production	1235 1			Kit-built, recreational.
FRANCE Aerospatiale	SA 315 (Llama)	1972	5070		Brazil, India	Based on Alouette II design; greater payload.

Manufacturer	Model	Year Entered Service	Gross Take-off Weight-lbs	Weapons	Other Producing Nations	Remarks
France (Cont'd) Aerospatiale	Alouette II, III	1955	3630–4960	MGs, ATGMs, Torpedoes	Romania (Alouette III) India	Hundreds deliveres to over 70 countries.
	SA 342 (Gazelle)	1971	4415	4 TOW or 6 HOT ATGMs	Yugoslavia, Egypt	Yugoslav version carries AT-3 ATGMs and SAM-7 for air-to-air.
	SA 365 (Dauphin2)		9039	AS.15TT missiles Guns		Twin-engine.
n	Ecureuil SA 360	1978	4740-5290		Brazil	Twin-engine.
	(Dauphin)	1976	5953			Up to 10 pers; Cargo, Rescue.
Helicopjet	Helicopjet	1979	2336			4 persons.
GREAT BRITAIN Westland	AH MK.1 (Lynx, Lynx 2)	1975	9600- 10,000	MGs, Cannon, ATGMs, Rockets, Torpedoes, Depth Charges.	France-Jointly Developed)	Multi-role; Army, Navy and export versions. Twin-engine.
Cierva Rotocraft	CR Twin		3450			Twin-engine
INDIA Hindustan: Aeronautus, Ltd. (HAL)	Alouette III	1960	4960	MGs, ATGMs, Torpedoes	Licensed Prod. from Aerospatal	
u u	Cheetah	1969	3860		Licensed from Aerosp. (FR)	Indian version of Llama. Exported to over 24 countries.
ITALY Breda Nardi	269c (NH300C)	1972	2050		License from Hughes (US)	Trainer; Law Enforcement. (Hughes 300)

		Year Entered	Gross Take-off		Other Producing	
Manufacturer	Model.	Service	Weight-lbs	Weapons	Nations	Remarks
Italy (Cont'd)						
Breda Nardi	369d (NH500D)	1977	3000	Guns, Rockets ATGMs	License from Hughes (US)	Trainer; Law Enforcement. (Hughes 500)
G. Agusta	AB205	1969	9500		License from Bell (US)	Iroquois varient.
w	AB 206B BL1	1966	3200-4050		License from Bell (US)	Jet-Ranger/Long Ranger Variants.
•	A 109A	1977	5730	TOW, MGs Rockets		Up to 8 pers. Twin-engine.
•	47G, AB47J	1954	2950		License from Bell (US)	Police, Armed forces; High- altitude operations.
и	AB 204	1967	9500	Guns, Rockets Torpedoes.	License from Bell (US)	Civilian & Military. Based on Iroquois.
Silvercraft	SH-4	1965	1900			Police, Agriculture, Military.
Meridionali	EMA-124	1970	2535			Three-seat.
JAPAN						
Fuji Hvy. Ind.	UH1-H	1967	9500	Guns, Rockets	License from Bell (US)	Military version.
	FB-204	1967				Civilian version.
Mitsubishi	S-62	1961	8100		License from Sikorsky (US)	Search & Rescue, Patrol.
Kawasaki	HK-500 (369 HS)	1977	2550	Guns, Rockets	License from Hughes (US)	Hughes 500 Civilian version.
•	OH-6 (500 D)	1977	3000		License from Hughes (US)	Hughes 500 Military version.
#	BK 117	1981	6283		Co-devel.w/MBB (W. Germany)	Utility. Mil. version planned.
•	КН-4	1962	2850		Version of Bell (US) Mod.4	Mil/Civil, Police, Rescue. 7

Manufacturer	Model	Year Entered Service	Gross Take-off Weight-lbs	Weapons	Other Producing Nations	Remarks
POLAND Panstwowe	SM-1	1955	5636 5644		License from Soviet Union	Polish-produced Mi-1. Civil and Military uses.
Zaklady Lotnieze	SM-2					· · ·
(PZL)	Mi-2	1965	7826	Mi-2 Military versions can carry 4 AT-3 missiles, guns, rockets.	License from Soviet Union	Twin-engine. Some with Allison Engines (US)
и	Mi-2M	1965	7826			Developed in Poland.
WEST GERMANY						
Messerschmitt- Boelkow-Blohm (MBB)	BO 105 CB/LS	1970 (LS 1982)	2769-3003	Up to 6 HOT ATGMs		LS is hot weather/high altitude version. Twin engine
н	BK 117	1981	6283		Japan, Joint dupt.w/Kawasaki	Twin engine. Military version planned.
Technik-Munchen	Sky-Trac I Sky rider		3306 3306		•	Agriculture, passenger, cargo Upgrade of Sky-Trac
USSR Kamov	Ka-26 Hoodlum)	1970	7165			Agriculture, cargo, up to 7 passengers. Ship-borne version operates with fishing fleets. In service in 15 countries.
Mil	Mi-l		4960		Poland	
м	(Hare) Mi-2	1965	7826	ATGMs, Rockets Guns	Poland	Twin-engine.

Manufacturer	Model	Year	Gross Take-off Weight-lbs	Weapons	Other Producing Nations	Remarks
ARGENTINA						
Cicare Aeronautica	CH III Colibri (now Cicar CK 1)	1977 e	1760			Civilian Utility. 1-3 seats.
RACA	RACA- Hughes 500	1969	3000	Guns, Rockets, ATGMs)	License from Hughes (US)	Civilian or military.
BRAZIL						
Helibras	HB 315 Gaviao	1972	5070		License from Aerospatiale (France)	Version of Llama.
u	HB 350	1978	4740-520		N N	Twin-engine; version of Ecureuil.
YUGOSLAVIA						
SOKO	Gazelle	1971	4415	4 TOW or 6 HOT ATCMs, guns, rockets. Also: SAM-7s for-air-to-air combat.	License from Aerospatiale (Fr.)	
ROMANIA						
	IAR 316 (Alouette II)	1968	4960	MGs, ATGMs Torpedoes	License from Aerospatale (Fr.)	